

California Department of Food and Agriculture

**MOBILIZATION PLAN
FOR
EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE OF LIVESTOCK**

**Final Plan
May 14, 2002
Updated Jan 2006**

This plan will be reviewed annually, and updated if significant changes are warranted.

Mobilization Plan for Emergency Animal Disease of Livestock Signatories

The agencies listed below have reviewed the attached document and agree to perform the responsibilities outlined herein.

California Department of Food and Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture

California Office of Emergency Services

California Department of Fish and Game

California Environmental Protection Agency

California Department of Health Services

California Highway Patrol

California Department of Justice, Attorney General's
Office

California Department of Mental Health

California National Guard

California State University

University of California

California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

SUMMARY

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Mobilization Plan for Emergency animal disease in Livestock outlines the roles and responsibilities of the potential public and private organizations that may participate in a State or Federal response to an emergency animal disease (EAD) outbreak in California. The roles and responsibilities of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), CDFA, and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), are described in detail. Roles and responsibilities for other State and Federal agencies may be found within this document and/or within the State Emergency Plan or the Federal Response Plan. Local government, Tribal government, and professional group roles are generally mentioned in this document, but specific roles and responsibilities must be developed by each stakeholder.

This plan implements the California Response to Foreign Animal Disease Plan that orients executive management, elected officials and emergency operation center personnel to the general response required to successfully eradicate an emergency animal disease. This plan expands on the roles of key agencies, and together, these plans will act as a basis for emergency animal disease outbreak planning, response, recovery, and mitigation actions.

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ORGANIZATIONS WITH POTENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary State Government Agency:

Department of Food and Agriculture

Primary Federal Government Agency:

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services

Lead State Emergency Coordination Agency:

Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Native American Tribal Government:

Intertribal Agricultural Counsel

Supporting State Government Agencies:

Air Resources Board
Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System
California Conservation Corps
California Environmental Protection Agency
California Forestry and Fire Protection Agency
California Highway Patrol
California Integrated Waste Management Board
Department of Consumer Affairs
Department of Finance
Department of Fish and Game
Department of General Services
Department of Health Services
Department of Justice
Department of Mental Health
Department of the Military (California National Guard)
Department of Pesticide Regulation
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Department of Transportation
Department of Water Resources
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Public Utilities Commission
State Water Resources Control Board

Supporting Academic Institutions:

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Department of Animal Science
California Polytechnic State University, Pomona Department of
Animal Science
California State University, Chico Department of Animal Science
California State University, Fresno Department of Animal Science
University of California Cooperative Extension
University of California, Davis School of Veterinary Medicine
University of California, Davis Department of Animal Science

Supporting Local Government Agencies:

- Air Pollution Control Districts
- CIWMB Certified Local Enforcement Agencies
- County Agricultural Commissioner
- County Animal Control Director
- County Animal Disaster Coordinator
- County Emergency Services Director
- County Environmental Health Director
- County Health Officer
- County Mosquito and Vector Control
- County OES
- Fire Departments
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Public Works
- Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Supporting Federal Agencies:

- USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
- Border Patrol
- Customs Service
- Department of Defense (public works)
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX
- Fish and Wildlife Services
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Small Business Administration

Supporting Industry and Professional Organizations and Businesses:

- Alliance of Western Milk Producers
- Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association
- American Dairy Goat Association, District 8
- American Horse Council
- American Registry of Professional Animal Scientists
- California Agricultural Teachers Association
- California Alpaca Breeders Association
- California Animal Control Directors Association
- California Aquaculture Association
- California Association of Farm Advisors and Specialists
- California Association of Meat Processors
- California Cattlemen's Association
- California Chapter of the International Llama Association
- California Certified Organic Farmers
- California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health
- California Dairy Campaign
- California Dairies, Inc.
- California Dairy Research Foundation
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- California Farmer's Union
- California Grain and Feed Association
- California Horse Racing Board
- California Milk Advisory Board

California Manufacturing Milk Advisory Board
California Pork Producers Association
California Pork Industry Group
California Poultry Federation
California State Grange
California State Horsemen's Association
California Swine Health Committee
California Veterinary Medical Association
California Conference of Local Health Officers
California Wool Growers Association
Dairy Farmers of America
Dairy Institute of California
Dairy Issues Forum
Future Farmers of America
Land O'Lakes
Livestock Slaughter Establishments
Local environmental organizations
Milk Producers Council
National Meat Association
Pacific Coast Renderers Association, Inc.
Pacific Egg and Poultry Association
Producers Livestock Marketing Association (Sales Yards)
USDA Accredited Veterinary Practitioners
Western United Dairymen
4-H Youth Development Program

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The Plan's purpose is to increase coordination of state, federal, local, and tribal governments and private organizations' efforts to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate an outbreak of an emergency animal disease (EAD). In as much as some EADs are zoonotic, this coordination may also involve the identification and control of significant public health diseases. Issues of major concern include prevention of introduction; disease surveillance; rapid identification; initiation of containment steps to reduce the further spread of an EAD; public and stakeholder information; and disposal of infected, exposed, and dead animals during an outbreak.

This plan augments the plan developed by OES and CDFA, entitled "California Response to Foreign Animal Disease: A Multi-Agency, Statewide Plan for Response". The Statewide Plan for Response provides information pertinent to executive management, elected officials and emergency operation center personnel regarding eradication issues and the general response required to successfully contain an EAD. This document expands on the roles of the agencies mentioned in the Statewide Plan for Response, and together with the State Emergency Plan, they will act as a policy basis for EAD outbreak planning, response, recovery, and mitigation actions.

B. Scope

This plan outlines expected roles and responsibilities of organizations integral to a successful EAD response. As with all California emergencies, the most critical activity occurs at the local level. However, because of interstate and international trade issues and potential national security threats, the CDFA and USDA maintain response authority with regard to an EAD. These agencies immediately coordinate with local interests. When local, area and regional resources are exhausted, State and then Federal supporting assets beyond those held by CDFA and USDA are mobilized.

This plan also provides emergency response information to state, county, and local governments, professional animal health organizations, and industry during an EAD outbreak, and outlines potential events involving identification, containment, and elimination of an EAD. This mobilization plan is applicable to all federal and state agencies identified as Primary and Supporting Government Agencies. It is anticipated that local government agencies will define their roles and responsibilities at the county or regional level. It is further anticipated that private organizations identified in this plan will participate to the fullest extent possible.

This plan, in concert with the document, "California Response to Foreign Animal Disease: A Multi-Agency, Statewide Plan for Response," April 2001, is intended as an overview of EAD emergency management in California. These plans are not detailed operational documents. Specific operating guidelines and procedures should exist at each agency, organization, and jurisdiction in support of these plans.

These plans focus on naturally occurring events, including accidental incursion of disease or pests. Incidents that are suspicious or confirmed as intentional bioterrorism will require coordination with appropriate federal and state law enforcement agencies with authority over the crisis and consequence management of potential crime scenes. While protection of human lives and control and eradication of disease is still paramount, the response to an EAD outbreak will be coordinated with local law enforcement and, if appropriate, the Federal Bureau of Investigation to maintain the integrity of the crime scene and assure the chain of custody of potential evidence.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Serious animal disease outbreaks are an on-going, worldwide concern. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks continually occur on the Asian, European, South American, and African continents. The 2001 outbreak of FMD in the European Union has heightened awareness about this rapidly spreading, devastating disease. FMD in Taiwan's swine population in 1997 resulted in the slaughter of more than five million hogs. An even more frightening example of a serious EAD is Nipah virus. In 1998, the previously unrecognized viral disease emerged and began causing neurological and respiratory signs and death in both hogs and swine workers in Malaysia. A total of 256 people contracted the ailment and 98 died. Panic occurred in the population with people fleeing hog producing areas and abandoning their farms. One million hogs had to be killed within a three-week period to stop the spread of this disease. Exotic Newcastle Disease, an avian Foreign Animal Disease, was diagnosed in 2002 in commercial poultry and backyard flocks in the United States. The cost to taxpayers was 170 million dollars for surveillance and eradication efforts. The recent outbreaks in multiple countries in Asia of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza that is zoonotic and has claimed multiple human lives to date. This disease is of concern internationally with the fear of mutations occurring within the virus, allowing it to easily jump from avian to humans then from humans to humans, and becoming the next human pandemic. The increasing importation of animal and animal products from foreign countries, the ease of travel throughout the world, the easing of restrictions on animal movement as a result of Free Trade Agreements, the presence of international ports and an international border underscore California's vulnerability to an outbreak of an EAD.

Even though concerns about animal diseases are increasing, the public gives it relatively low priority. Protecting animal agriculture in the United States requires cooperation, participation, and partnership. While USDA has the primary national responsibility for combating EADs, personnel resources, financial resources and legal authorities of USDA and CDFA would be combined with local government to combat disease incursions. Consideration must be given to the fact that an outbreak of EAD within the state of California could be devastating to animal welfare and to the economic health of the state and country. The state/local response, including federal resources within California, is the first line of defense in an animal health emergency, the quality of which likely will determine the final economic impact to the state and national industry, and public as a whole. Recognition of the condition, reporting by private veterinarians, laboratories and producers, and response by emergency managers and animal and public health officials must be immediate. A high level of continual, routine surveillance for animal diseases is necessary to quickly detect unusual conditions in animals. Adequate staffing of animal health officials and partnerships with private veterinarians is crucial to a baseline level of preparedness.

The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 158 Member Countries, including the United States, and establishes guidelines for international trade of animals and animal products. The OIE has published, in the *International Animal Health Code* (ISBN 92-9044-

B. Assumptions

- 1. Disease Reporting:** Local livestock and poultry producers will likely be the first to notice an unusual condition/disease in their animals due to changes in behavior, signs of illness, or decreases in production, such as weight gain or milk or egg production. The concerned producer should make contact with a private veterinary practitioner first. Depending on the findings the veterinarian should notify one or more of the following: the State Veterinarian, the local CDFA Animal Health Branch (AHB) District Office, the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory (CAHFS), or the USDA Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (USDA-AVIC). In the absence of a private veterinary practitioner, producers may directly contact any of the aforementioned individuals to elicit a response.

Reports may also originate from government agencies. For example, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will notify CDFA or USDA immediately should FDA staff encounter any evidence that an animal feed substance containing "prohibited material," has entered California. Any such shipment would be in violation of the FDA ban on feeding such material to ruminants, because of the potential for an outbreak of BSE.

Mandatory Reporting: If the disease situation has an unexpected high death loss, as defined by the producer and/or the private veterinarian; if the symptoms are unusual; or if a high proportion of animals are affected; and especially if an EAD is suspected, a private accredited veterinarian *must* report his or her findings to CDFA or USDA. California Food and Agriculture Code §9101 requires veterinarians, persons operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience or occupation, to report to the State Veterinarian any suspected or diagnosed diseases listed in that rule. A current list of reportable diseases is found in "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals or Animal Products," which will be published annually by CDFA. Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 161.3 (9 CFR 161.3), requires accredited veterinarians to report to the USDA-AVIC and State Veterinarian, all diagnosed or suspect cases of any animal disease not known to exist in the United States.

The local CDFA or USDA veterinarian, if contacted by a producer (or his or her veterinarian) experiencing an unusual disease occurrence, has the expertise to gather information and make an initial assessment. They have the authority to issue an order to prohibit movement of animals or animal products if an EAD is suspected. He or she will then contact the State Veterinarian and USDA-AVIC.

CAHFS, if contacted by a private accredited veterinarian or directly by the producer, will in turn contact the State Veterinarian and USDA-AVIC regarding the unusual disease occurrence. In addition, California Code §9101 requires all laboratories to report to the State Veterinarian any suspected or diagnosed diseases listed in that rule, including those classified as EADs.

- 2. Command Structure and Initial Actions:** When contacted by a CDFA district office, producer, CAHFS, or in some cases, a private laboratory, the State Veterinarian and USDA-AVIC collaborate to determine what steps, if any, are necessary to further characterize the disease occurrence, based on their judgement of the possibility of an EAD. If indicated, they can dispatch a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to the location, if not already done, and request assistance from the USDA Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (USDA-READEO) Early Response Team (USDA-ERT).

If the FADD determines that the differential diagnosis does include an EAD, he or she will classify the assessment as “unlikely”, “possible” or “highly likely”. For “unlikely” or “possible” scenarios, the FADD should stop animal movement from the premises until laboratory tests rule out an EAD. The USDA-AVIC will notify USDA-Emergency Programs and other appropriate federal government officials.

If the FADD determines that the condition under investigation is “highly likely” to be an EAD, the FADD notifies the USDA-AVIC and State Veterinarian and the test samples are sent to the appropriate laboratory as determined by the USDA-AVIC and with an appropriate priority as assigned by the USDA-AVIC. A State quarantine will be placed on the farm; an appropriate movement control zone will be established; and all contacts to the farm will be traced. Before leaving the farm, the FADD will work with the producer to institute appropriate bio-security and public health measures, if warranted, and will thoroughly clean and disinfect their clothing, equipment, and vehicle.

CDFA will communicate the disease situation and initial steps taken to control the disease with the agricultural commissioner(s) in the affected area.

- 3. Potential Wildlife Involvement:** If the suspected disease has potential wildlife impacts and is first reported to the State Veterinarian, the State Veterinarian will contact the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). CDFG, in cooperation with CDFA and USDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect wildlife or conduct surveillance activities of wildlife species to determine their disease state.

If a suspected EAD is identified in or potentially affecting wildlife or fish and is first reported to CDFG, they in turn will report this information to the State Veterinarian. If the disease has potential livestock impacts, CDFG will determine the appropriate response in cooperation with CDFA, USDA, expert research personnel from the University of California and California State University systems, the agricultural commissioner, health officer, and others designated by CDFA, USDA or CDFG.

- 4. Potential Public Health Involvement:** If the suspected EAD has potential public health impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the California Department of Health Services (DHS), and OES. DHS will notify local public health agencies, in cooperation with local agencies, CDFA and OES, will determine and coordinate the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare, and implement actions at the local level and respond to the public.

- 5. Impact on Public Activities during Disease Containment:** If the disease is clearly identified as one easily transmitted by human activities, CDFA will work with State OES, FEMA, and USDA to provide appropriate travel restriction guidance for federal, state, and local agencies such as the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Border Patrol, California Highway Patrol, CNG, local law enforcement, CDFA and USDA port inspectors, CALTRANS, and U.S. Department of Transportation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Presumptive positive or confirmed positive:** If a highly contagious EAD index case is classified as a presumptive positive or confirmed positive, these operational guidelines will be followed.

Presumptive positive: clinical signs consistent with an EAD plus positive laboratory test *or* indicative epidemiological information.

Confirmed positive: agent is isolated, identified and there are clinical signs in affected animals consistent with an EAD.

The OES State Warning Center and appropriate agriculture industry cooperators will be notified in a timely manner through a confidential system (Standard Operating Procedures for Warning Center Notification of a Suspect Emergency Animal Disease) when an EAD that threatens animal agriculture is found “presumptive” or “confirmed” positive. The sensitive nature of the information should be made clear at the time of notification.

- B. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), Jurisdiction, and Disease Management Policy:** SEMS is a California emergency management response structure designed to focus resources and effort in a systematic manner. It does not re-direct or preempt preexisting mandates in statute and regulation. With multi-agency coordination under SEMS, individual agencies will not exercise jurisdiction or authority that exceeds their legal limits or usurps the authority of another agency.

In the instance of a highly contagious EAD, the State Veterinarian’s authority with regard to disease surveillance, animal and animal product quarantine, and animal disease eradication measures is established under Food and Agriculture Code § 9101, 9141-9169 and 9501-9702. The USDA acts under authority established in US Code Title 21, § 114, 123 and 134. The State Veterinarian will act with USDA to set disease management policy in accordance to the Memorandum of Understanding that addresses CDFA-USDA cooperative animal disease prevention, control and eradication. Under SEMS, local agencies and stakeholders participate in the unified command at the incident command post and in the Multi-Agency Coordination Group. **When establishing the command structure, the goal will always be to facilitate local-state-federal cooperation in an effort to contain and eradicate the EAD in a time-critical fashion.**

- C. State and Federal Multi-Agency Coordination Group:** The State Veterinarian

will establish a Multi-Agency Coordination Group in order to advise and assist CDFA and USDA in setting statewide disease management policy, prioritizing incidents and resources, and directing the local response. Participants will initially consist of the State Veterinarian and USDA-AVIC. If disease response efforts will involve the authority and jurisdiction of other local, state, or federal agencies, or if additional resources are required, participation will be expanded to include those with jurisdictional authority. Potential participants include:

1. Director (or designee), CAHFS
2. Director (or designee), OES
3. Director (or designee), DHS
4. Secretary (or designee), CDFG
5. Secretary (or designee), California Environmental Protection Agency
6. Representative, California Highway Patrol
7. Attorney General (or designee), Department of Justice
8. Adjutant General (or designee), California National Guard
9. Agriculture Commissioner representative from affected counties

D. Initial State-Federal Decisions: The State Veterinarian and USDA-AVIC, working with the Multi-Agency Coordination Group, will likely:

1. Assure that all appropriate interests have been contacted and accurate public information is disseminated.
2. Determine Statewide policies necessary to contain the disease or condition to the affected area, to determine the scope of the outbreak, and to control and/or eradicate the disease or condition
3. Coordinate with local government officials to identify the incident commander(s) and location(s) of incident command post(s) (see III E).
4. Communicate disease management policies to local EAD incident commander(s).
5. Determine the extent to mobilize a CDFA Department Operations Center (DOC), and/or, with OES direction, the State Operations Center (SOC). In the event of a single point outbreak, the Sacramento DOC may not be open and the Multi-Agency Coordination Group may operate from a site near the outbreak. In a large-scale rapidly spreading disease or condition, all relevant local, State and federal operation centers will likely be activated.
6. Determine whether a State of Emergency should be requested of the

Governor through OES.

7. After consultation with the Governor and the Secretary of USDA, determine if and when an emergency or extra-ordinary emergency will be requested by the Secretary of USDA.
8. Determine if, when, and to what extent the USDA-READEO or Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (U.S. Department of Health Services) will be activated.

E. Field Operations: Field operations and coordination with local agencies and stakeholders will be maintained through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The ICP is expected to be located in physical proximity to the outbreak. Multiple sites may be considered depending on the scope of the incident. The command structure of the local response will reflect the resources and preparedness of the affected area as well as the scope of the disease outbreak. The animal health incident commander will be a CDFA Animal Health Branch District Veterinarian in Charge (AHB-VIC) (or designee), or a USDA veterinarian. The incident commander will act in unified command with the appropriate local authority, directing response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities within their jurisdiction.

Under SEMS, when local resources are exhausted, additional resources will be mobilized through the Operational Area (OA) and the OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). Local authorities maintain local control over mutual aid resources brought to address the disaster within their jurisdictional authority.

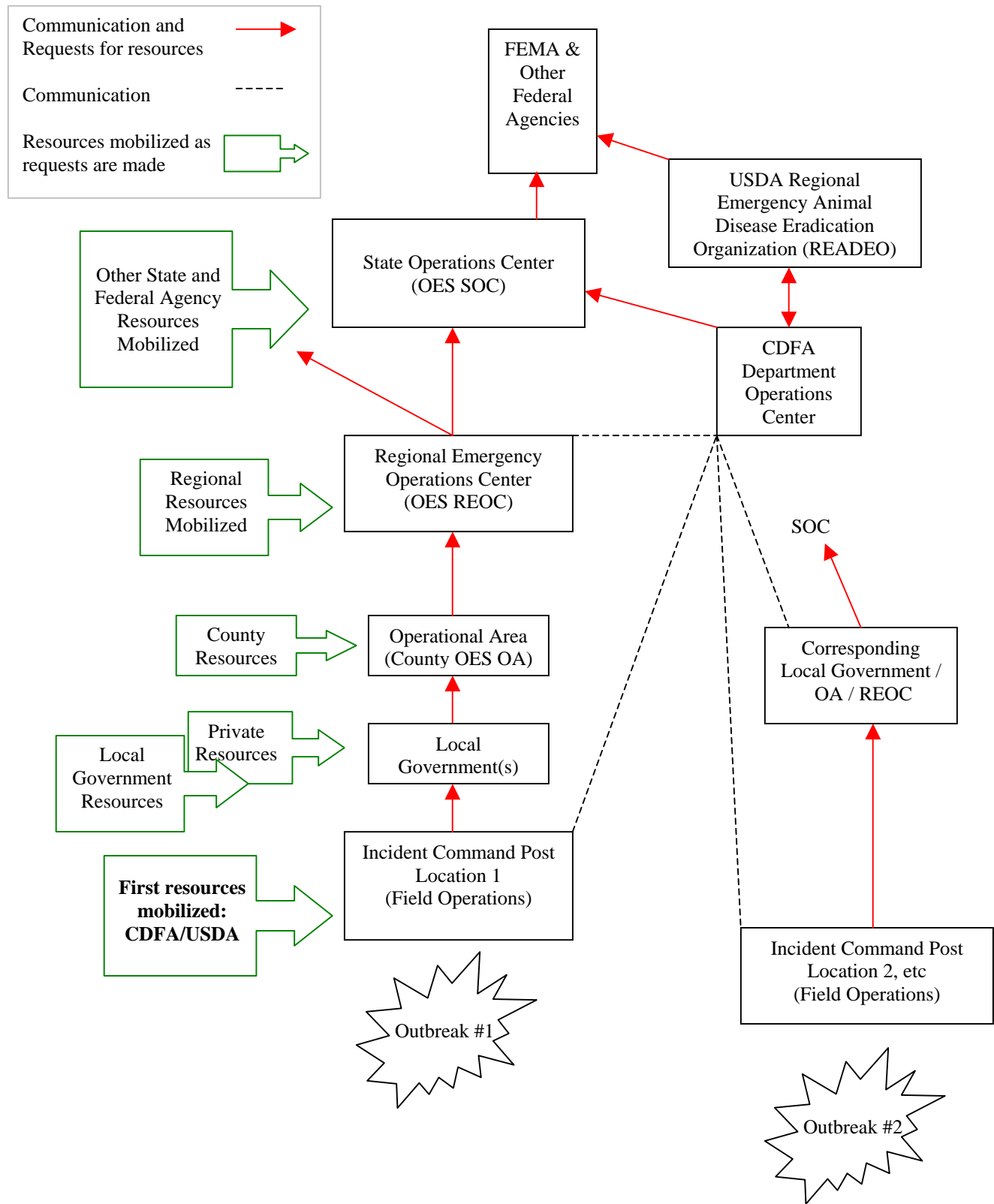
F. OES Regional Emergency Operations Center: Regional mutual aid requests, and requests for State resources that come from the Operational Area for support of an EAD, will be coordinated through an OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) via OES Mission Tasking under the authority of the Emergency Services Act. CDFA provides staff support (technical specialist or Agency liaison) for any REOC opened during an EAD outbreak. Disease management policy will continue to be established by the State Veterinarian and USDA acting within the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

G. OES State Operations Center: State OES will coordinate state and federal resources and requests through the SOC. The CDFA DOC will remain the primary operating center for CDFA and USDA operational coordination and support for their staff.

H. Coordination with USDA and the Western READEO: If the Secretary of Agriculture declares an emergency, the Western READEO may be activated. In a single state incident, the READEO will likely locate close to the incident and support state responders. In the event of an extra-ordinary emergency in a single state, the READEO may have legal authority to assume command of the response, but is expected to act with the California Multi-Agency Coordination Group and the unified command previously outlined. In the event of a catastrophic outbreak involving multiple states, it is anticipated that the Western READEO will not have sufficient resources to fully respond in each state. In that event, the READEO will most likely supplement expert resources in a

- I. **Coordination with Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams:** The State Veterinarian, in consultation with OES, may activate the Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams(s) to augment state animal health personnel.

J. Concept of Operations Flow Chart:



IV. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

NOTE: It is anticipated that all State agencies will perform as outlined in the State Emergency Plan and will be mission tasked by OES under the authority of the Emergency Services Act. Federal agency roles are outlined in the Federal Response Plan. Several key agencies have further reviewed their roles as responders in the event of an EAD outbreak in California and their comments are listed below. Potential private sector and local government roles and responsibilities are mentioned generally below.

A. Primary Agencies

1. California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

- a. CDFA is identified as the lead State agency for animal health response. In the event of a suspected or confirmed EAD outbreak, CDFA will work with USDA and local agencies and stakeholders, including county OES and agricultural commissioners, to contain the disease. CDFA will coordinate with OES if the SOC is activated. The USDA READEO, if activated, will act in concert with the State DOC/ SOC via the USDA presence in the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.
- b. The State Veterinarian will notify State Veterinarians in other states of the presence of an EAD in California, and CDFA will activate state communication plans to notify agricultural stakeholders and the public of the presence of an EAD outbreak.
- c. The State Veterinarian will establish and work within the Multi-Agency Coordination Group to develop, evaluate, refine, and implement disease eradication policy. The State response must reflect national policy as well as State public and private interests, and must include a communications/public relations component.
- d. CDFA, in coordination with OES, will utilize the SEMS response structure to communicate strategic and tactical decisions between the local identifying person(s), county and local government, the State of California, and the federal government.
- e. CDFA, in coordination with OES, will issue orders in accordance with the incident action plan, and oversee the implementation and enforcement of such orders with the assistance of other local, state, and federal agencies. These orders may include movement restrictions on animals and animal products, humane euthanasia and disposal of affected and exposed animals, disinfection of personnel and property, and public outreach and education.

- f. CDFA will determine the extent to which CDFA personnel will respond to an animal health emergency. Duties in support of this mobilization plan will take priority over all other duties of the Department.
- g. CAHFS will participate as directed by CDFA
 - (1) CAHFS will provide representation to the Multi-Agency Coordination Group if requested by CDFA.
 - (2) CAHFS will participate in the operation of USDA-READEO, if activated.
 - (3) CAHFS will report suspected EAD to the State Veterinarian.
 - (4) CAHFS may, in some cases, provide initial diagnosis of an EAD from samples provided by either local producers or local veterinarians and forward the samples to the appropriate USDA laboratory for confirmation.
 - (5) CAHFS will assist CDFA, when requested, with the collection and submission of appropriate samples for definitive diagnosis of suspected EAD, and will work with CDFA and USDA to ensure they are processed as quickly as possible.
 - (6) CAHFS will coordinate with the USDA-AVIC, State Veterinarian, and Animal Health Branch District Veterinarian In Charge (AHB-VIC) during the initial investigative phase, as well as during the management phase of an outbreak. The USDA-AVIC will coordinate activities with USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory and the USDA Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory.

2. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA):

- a. The USDA is the primary federal agency for EAD response. The USDA-AVIC will act with the State Veterinarian and the Multi-Agency Coordination Group to contain and eradicate the disease. The USDA-AVIC will notify appropriate federal contacts that would be needed to support a response, including the affected Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication organization (READEO) director, other USDA-AVIC's, USDA State Emergency Board, and field forces.
- b. READEO Director will ensure that all USDA-AVIC's in the region have been notified of the presence of an EAD, give READEO team members notice to be prepared for deployment, and prepare to coordinate with the State EAD response.
- c. APHIS will work to isolate and type the EAD agent, initiate National and North American Communication Plans, place national READEO leaders on high alert, alert USDA Crisis Management Staff, activate the APHIS EOC and institute active case findings in all states.
- d. Once an index case is suspected and/or confirmed positive, the Secretary of USDA may declare an emergency or an extra-ordinary emergency, thereby releasing additional funds for response activities, and mobilize federal resources to assist the State. USDA may also impose a Federal Quarantine on the affected state(s) for interstate commerce and request enforcement by the affected and adjoining states.

- e. USDA will identify a source and start evaluating a process for acquiring an effective vaccine, if such a vaccine exists.
- f. This mobilization plan provides for response actions prior to the full involvement of the USDA, and also provides a framework for supporting the USDA once they are fully engaged through their emergency response structure. USDA will act with the State Veterinarian and communicate with the State Veterinarian as the primary contact point within CDFA. The State Veterinarian will serve as the CDFA representative to the USDA response system.

B. Lead State Emergency Coordination Agency

1. Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES):

- a. OES representation will be included in any multi-agency coordination for an EAD outbreak response because it has mission tasking authority under the Emergency Services Act.
- b. OES will assist CDFA in obtaining a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency, USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation, and SBA and Presidential Disaster Declaration, if deemed appropriate.
- c. OES will assist CDFA in obtaining resources from supporting state agencies.
- d. OES will coordinate response and recovery activities with county and regional OES.
- e. OES will activate the State Operations Center (SOC) and will provide guidance to local government in the establishment of a Local Assistance Center(s) if deemed appropriate.
- f. OES, through the SOC, will provide an agency representative to other state, county, and local government agencies.
- g. OES will provide guidelines for documenting expenses that may be eligible for state Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) or federal funding. However, each agency, including CDFA, is responsible for maintaining its own records of costs in coordination with county OES.
- h. OES will coordinate the dissemination of disaster-related information to the general public.

C. Supporting State Agencies

1. Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

- a. CDFG will coordinate with CDFA/USDA and local government and participate as a responding agency if the EAD impacts wildlife, or if tasked by OES.
- b. CDFG will provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to respond to and mitigate these risks.
- c. CDFG will support the law enforcement aspect within the restricted movement areas, if applicable and involving fish, wildlife or habitats and requested by or OES.
- d. If the EAD has a history of affecting wild animals, CDFG will initiate a surveillance program in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak and determine if the disease has spread to wildlife. In addition, CDFG will initiate steps to prevent the spread of the disease to susceptible wildlife.
- e. In the event that an EAD is first detected among wildlife or fish, CDFG will immediately notify CDFA, who will activate the Multi-Agency Coordination Group members as deemed appropriate.
- f. CDFG will act as a liaison with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- g. CDFG, when requested by OES, and in cooperation with CHP, may assist with statewide communications at the operational centers.
- h. CDFG Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) can assist by providing veterinarians, response personnel, and natural resource damage assessment when requested by OES.

2. California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

- a. CalEPA, in coordination with local government and land owners, (and utilizing federal EPA regulations and guidelines), will provide recommendations to the incident commander as to the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of dead, destroyed, and affected animals. If burning is utilized, CalEPA will determine what fuels and procedures should be utilized to minimize the environmental impact. For burial, CalEPA will make best practice recommendations and will determine, in coordination with CDFA, if the materials should be buried on site or transported to an offsite location. If the materials are transported to an offsite location, CalEPA will identify the offsite location and make recommendations, in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation, regarding specific transportation requirements. All disposal recommendations will consider biosecurity standards established by the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.
- b. CalEPA will consider environmental impacts and make best practice recommendations for disinfectants used to clean vehicles, equipment,

and facilities.

- c. If directed by OES, CalEPA will coordinate with local jurisdictions to provide personnel at the site of each destruction and disposal area. CalEPA personnel will be qualified to make environmental assessments.
- d. CalEPA will coordinate with local jurisdictions to identify and secure the issuance of any necessary permits and/or record any decisions of exemptions from permitting requirements.
- e. If warranted, CalEPA will provide information to the public on environmental impacts of selected disinfectants and methods for disposal of dead, destroyed, and affected animals and contaminated materials.

3. Department of Health Services (DHS)

- a. DHS, in cooperation with CDFA/USDA, will immediately, upon being informed that a suspected EAD has been detected within California, determine the public health risk and impact, if any.
- b. If the EAD is zoonotic, DHS, in collaboration with OES, CDC and the local health officer, will coordinate surveillance and investigation of human cases and implement prevention and control measures to protect human health.
- c. DHS may provide additional support to CDFA through the DHS Food and Drug Branch (FDB), the Disease Investigations and Surveillance Branch (DISB), the Microbial Disease Laboratory (MDL), and the Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory (VRDL) as outlined in the DHS Administrative Order if requested by OES.
- d. DHS will provide recommendations to the Multi-Agency Coordination Group with regard to public health risk associated with burial, composting, or incineration of dead animals.
- e. If warranted, DHS will provide public information regarding the public health effects of the disease outbreak or control measures and potential preventive strategies.

4. California Highway Patrol (CHP)

- a. CHP will, as directed by OES, in coordination with local law enforcement, and within their resources to continue their other statutory enforcement functions, secure the areas and affected facilities, provide traffic control, and restrict movement in and around the disease control zones to prevent the movement of animals and animal-related products in an effort to contain the disease. This will be accomplished in accordance with the CHP Emergency Highway Traffic Regulations Guide (EHTR).

5. Department of Justice, Attorney General's Office (AG)

- a. AG will coordinate with CDFA counsel to provide legal assistance to accomplish the overall mission of managing an EAD within or adjacent to the boundaries of the State of California, including lands owned by Tribal Governments.
- b. AG will function as the liaison between California and legal counsel representing Federal, local, and Tribal Government.

6. California Department of Mental Health (CADMH)

- a. CADMH, at the request of OES, will assess mental health needs resulting from a serious EAD outbreak, and through input and decision-making at the local level, activate appropriate interventions to assist persons affected by the outbreak.

7. California National Guard (CNG)

- a. CNG will activate appropriate members of the CNG as directed by OES. CNG standard operating procedures employed during emergency situations will be implemented.
- b. CNG will assist CHP and local and county law enforcement and CDFA personnel in the staffing of roadblocks and security at affected facilities and within restricted movement areas. Law enforcement personnel must be on site to enforce restrictions as law enforcement authority is not normally conferred to CNG personnel.
- c. CNG will assist CDFA and the county agricultural commissioner with carcass disposal primarily by providing security and assisting law enforcement personnel at the disposal site.
- d. CNG will assist CDFA, the county agricultural commissioner, and other responding agencies with the transportation of response personnel and equipment.
- e. CNG will assist in other missions for which CNG personnel have been adequately trained as deemed essential by the Multi-Agency Coordination Group and approved by the State OES.

8. California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CalOSHA)

- a. CalOSHA, as requested by OES, will provide comprehensive on-site safety and health guidance for all personnel.
- b. CalOSHA, as requested by OES, will provide guidance for personnel using decontamination chemicals that require the wearing of protective clothing and respiratory devices.

- c. CalOSHA, as requested by OES, will provide monitoring of on-site personnel to measure exposure levels to ensure worker safety is maintained.

D. Supporting Academic Institutions:

1. California State University

- a. The California State Universities will make faculty available with a wide range of expertise from agriculture colleges and the Departments of Animal Science to assist with EAD control and eradication, as requested by OES. Support may include the handling and examination of affected animals, surveillance activities in non-affected areas, epidemiological and information technology support, humane destruction of animals, the management of carcass disposal, and recommendations regarding food safety and security.
- b. The California State Universities, if requested by OES, may assist with recruitment and training of paid or volunteer workers from the student population to respond to an EAD outbreak.

2. University of California

- a. The University of California will make cooperative extension personnel (livestock specialists and farm advisors) and faculty available to assist with EAD control and eradication. The cooperative extension will coordinate with CDFA and USDA to disseminate a consistent message regarding the disease and its eradication.
- b. The University of California will provide a wide range of expertise from the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, agricultural and environmental colleges, the Department of Animal Science, and the School of Veterinary Medicine (SVM) regarding EAD control and eradication as requested by OES. Faculty may act on advisory and review teams to evaluate eradication operations and make recommendations to the Multi-Agency Coordination Group on diagnostic procedures, surveillance measures, census information, movement controls, epidemiological approaches, immunization, appropriate compensation, euthanasia procedures, disposal methods, biosecurity, cleaning and disinfecting procedures, and food safety and security.
- c. Faculty may design and/or conduct field studies during the course of the outbreak that will increase the body of knowledge surrounding the disease or condition.
- d. If requested by OES, further logistical support may include the handling and examination of affected animals, surveillance activities in non-affected areas, epidemiological and information technology support, humane destruction of animals, and the management of carcass disposal.

- e. The University of California, if requested by OES, may assist with recruitment and training of paid or volunteer workers from the student population to respond to an EAD outbreak....

E. Local Support

1. Local Government

- a. Local and/or county government is expected to develop and maintain response plans that include animal issues, both resulting from disasters and due to disease outbreak. Coordination with CDFA district offices will facilitate development of response plans that best reflect State and federal animal health policy.
- b. CDFA will notify local government immediately through OES emergency response personnel if a quarantine of suspected EAD is in effect within city or county limits. CDFA and USDA will operate through existing local emergency management infrastructure. CDFA respects and depends on this local infrastructure when containing an EAD.

2. Operational Area

a. County OES

- i) As with all multi-agency emergency responses in California, County OES is expected to participate fully in a response to a catastrophic EAD outbreak. County OES will operate within existing emergency management infrastructure.

b. California Agricultural Commissioners (CAC)

- i) The CAC is a key county contact for CDFA and will be consulted early in the response.
- ii) The CAC will have a single representative from the affected counties participate in the Multi-Agency Coordination Group.
- iii) The commissioner is expected to coordinate with CDFA and make personnel and facilities available to assist with EAD control and eradication in the county of their jurisdiction.
- iv) The CAC will assist local OES with disaster declarations and other administrative tasks; participate within the local response plan to mobilize local resources; and make decisions at the local level.
- v) The CAC will coordinate with CDFA as a participating local response agency. Their assistance may include: activating local emergency response, managing affected animals, humanely destroying animals, and assisting with carcass disposal.
- vi) The CAC may assist with the disinfection of vehicles, equipment, and facilities

- vii) The CAC may assist in providing information to the media; conduct early outreach to impacted industry and the county general public, and communicate with neighboring CAC.
- viii) The CAC will make an assessment of economic damage and provide the report of damage to the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- c. County Health Officer may participate in the EAD response in coordination with DHS.
- d. Local law enforcement may participate in the EAD response as tasked by local, regional or state OES.
- e. Public Works may participate in the EAD response as tasked by local, regional, or state OES.

F. Privately-Owned Businesses and Organizations

Private organizations have a significant interest in a response plan of this type because their livelihood may depend upon the outcome.

In most cases a private entity, such as a local veterinarian, will be the first responder and must make immediate decisions. A local veterinarian is required to immediately notify the State Veterinarian who, with the assistance of the USDA-AVIC, determines the next appropriate action(s) to confirm or rule-out the presence of an EAD, and to restrict animal and, if necessary, people and animal product movement in and through the affected area.

Private enterprises such as producers, producer organizations, auction markets, slaughtering establishments, and renderers will be notified by CDFA or designees from supporting agencies when an animal disease emergency exists. They will be encouraged to actively participate in an emergency response, and their resources and expertise will be indispensable in disease control and eradication efforts.

Many activities involved in responding and recovering from an EAD outbreak will be contracted with private enterprise, and rapid, enthusiastic cooperation will be needed. Such activities may include animal appraisal, slaughter, rendering, transportation, cleaning and disinfection, excavation and incineration.

A crucial role for professional organizations and businesses will involve communication. It is expected that organizations within the agriculture community will actively seek a role in gathering information from State and Federal authorities, disseminating that information to their members, providing information from members to policy-makers as requested, and providing joint government /industry statements to the media. Professional organizations should have communication rosters and mechanisms in place to accomplish this role. The CDFA Office of Public Affairs will notify other organizations as appropriate.

CDFA expects local stakeholders to participate in their individual EAD outbreak

preparedness and response efforts, and actively contribute to and support CDFAN EAD preparedness and response. CDFA will seek to engage animal industry representatives in proactive EAD preparedness advisory roles.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The primary point of contact for activation of this mobilization plan is the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian will notify the members of the Multi-Agency Coordination Group. If the situation warrants, as assessed by CDFA, the CDFA Secretary will ask the OES Director to prepare and transmit a request for a proclamation by the Governor of a State of Emergency. This proclamation allows activation of all, or a portion of, the California Military Department.
- B. The U.S. President or Secretary of Agriculture may declare an emergency activating the USDA-READEO when a diagnosis is confirmed. If State measures are inadequate to control disease, and upon consultation with the Governor or other appropriate official, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture may declare an extraordinary emergency.
- C. If and when the outbreak exceeds state and local capabilities and resources, the Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor in the absence of the Governor, through State OES may request a Presidential Declaration of either an Emergency or a Major Disaster.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. CDFA and the State Veterinarian or his or her designee, along with a number of other state agencies, may be mission tasked by OES to staff the SOC through Coordination with the Agricultural Security and Emergency Response Office.
- B. Reimbursement of eligible expenses will be in accordance with governing state and/or federal laws and regulations.
- C. Reimbursement is contingent upon accurate and thorough record keeping.
 - 1. All participating local, county, and state agencies will be responsible for maintaining a log of events and expenses in accordance with procedures established by their own agency.
 - 2. This log and record of expenses will be required by OES if state California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) and/or FEMA funding is made available.
- D. Each organization will maintain a Situation Report (SITREP) as needed that will be forwarded through the Response Information Management System (RIMS), or by facsimile if RIMS is unavailable, to OES and the State Veterinarian.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

CDFA, in conjunction with State OES, is responsible for the development and maintenance of this mobilization plan. Other participating members of the Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be asked to review this mobilization plan on an annual basis or as necessary following the activation of this mobilization plan. Any

changes recommended by the participants will be forwarded to the State Veterinarian, and may be subject to review by State OES.

ATTACHMENT 1

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES OF CONCERN

Diseases Notifiable to OIE:

Defined as transmissible diseases, which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders; may have serious socioeconomic or public health consequence; are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. OIE member countries normally submit reports once a year, although more frequent reporting may in some cases be necessary to comply with the *International Animal Health Code*.

Multiple Species Diseases:

Anthrax, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), Bluetongue, Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), Brucellosis (*Brucella melintensis*), Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*), Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever, Echinococcosis/hydatidosis, Foot and mouth Disease, Heartwater, Japanese encephalitis, Leptospirosis, New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*), Old World screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*), Paratuberculosis, Q Fever, Rabies, Rift Valley fever, Trichinellosis, Tularemia, Vesicular stomatitis, West Nile fever

Cattle (Bovine) Diseases:

Bovine anaplasmosis, Bovine babesiosis, Bovine genital campylobacteriosis, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Bovine tuberculoiss, Bovine viral diarrhoea, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Enzootic bovine leukosis, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis, Lumpy skin disease, Malignant catarrhal fever, Theileriosis, Trichomoniasis, Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Sheep (Ovine) and goat (Caprine) Diseases:, Caprine arthritis/encephalitis, Contagious agalactia, Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis), Maedi-visna, Nairobi sheep disease, Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), Peste des petits ruminants, Salmonellosis (*S. abortus ovis*), Scrapie, Sheep and goat pox

Horse (Equine) Diseases:

African horse sickness, Contagious equine metritis, Dourine, Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western), Equine infectious anemia, Equine influenza, Equine piroplasmosis, Equine rhinopneumonitis, Equine viral arteritis, Glanders, Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis,

Hog/Pig (Swine) Diseases:

African Swine Fever, Classical Swine fever (formerly Hog Cholera), Nimpah virus encephalitis, Porcine cysticercosis, Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, Swine Vesicular disease, Transmissible gastroenteritis

Bird (Avian) Diseases:

Avian chlamydiosis, Avian infectious bronchitis, Avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*), Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. synoviae*), Duck virus hepatitis, Fowl cholera, Fowl pox, Fowl typhoid, Highly pathogenic avian influenza, Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease), Marek's disease, Newcastle disease, Pullorum disease, Turkey rhinotracheitis

Rabbit (Lagomorph) Diseases:

Myxomatosis, Rabbit haemorrhagic disease

Other Diseases:

Camelpox, Leishmaniosis

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CALIFORNIA FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE
DIVISION 5. ANIMAL AND POULTRY QUARANTINE AND PEST CONTROL
PART 1. DISEASED ANIMALS AND POULTRY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

9101. (a) The department shall periodically publish and make available a list of reportable conditions that pose or may pose significant threats to public health, animal health, the environment, or the food supply. This document shall be known as the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products."

(b) Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize, by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any condition specified in the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products," shall report to the department all known information required by the department within the time specified in the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products."

(c) For the purposes of this section, "animal" includes any animal, poultry, fowl, bird, or fish.

(d) While the procedure for selecting the conditions required to be reported and the method of preparation and publication of the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products" shall be established by regulation, the selection of the specific conditions identified in the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products" and the timeframe for reporting those conditions are exempt from Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of Government Code.

(e) Until the department publishes the "List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products," the diseases listed in Section 796 of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations shall constitute the conditions required to be reported pursuant to this section.

CHAPTER 3. ANIMAL QUARANTINE

9531. If the director receives information of the existence of any contagious, infectious, or transmissible disease which affects domestic animals within this state, he shall thoroughly investigate it. In making such an investigation, he may enter any premises and inspect any animal.

9532. This chapter does not deprive the regular inspectors who are employed by any chartered or incorporated city, or city and county, after they have passed a civil service meat, market, and poultry inspection examination, of the powers which are granted them by such city, or city and county, to inspect animals.

9562. (a) Subject to the rights and procedures established pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to this code, the State Veterinarian shall impose a quarantine if he or she believes, upon any basis reasonably supportable by standard epidemiological practice or credible scientific research, that a population of domestic animals or food product from animals has contracted, or may carry, an illness, infection, pathogen, contagion, toxin, or condition that, without intervention, could transmit an illness that could kill or seriously damage other animals or humans, including, in addition to the original condition, those clinically plausible secondary illnesses, infections, pathogens, contagions, toxins, or conditions arising from the effects of the original.

(b) (1) Because the authority conferred by this section is designed to protect the health and safety of the citizens of this state, the authority shall be interpreted broadly to give full effect to the purpose of protecting the public health and safety and shall be construed to include the imposition of quarantines in the circumstances of natural disaster, whether occurring or imminent, or declared emergencies. (2) In furtherance of the objectives of the quarantine, the State Veterinarian may impose restrictions not only on the affected animals themselves and the uses to which those animals may be put, but on products produced from, by, or with those animals in order to minimize the risk or spread of food-borne illness. (3) The State Veterinarian's quarantine powers set forth in this section expressly include the power to order movement, segregation, isolation, or destruction of animals or food products, as well as the power to hold animals or food products in place.

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9569. In addition to actions that may be directed by the State Veterinarian pursuant to Section 9562, the State Veterinarian may:

- (a) Regulate, restrict, or restrain the movements of persons, vehicles, farm equipment, farm and dairy products, and other property from or into the quarantine area, or from place to place within it, during the existence of the quarantine.
- (b) Impose, as a condition to travel through or within the quarantine area, that no person or vehicle which is permitted to travel on any road or highway shall depart from the road or highway while within the quarantine area.
- (c) Order all animals within the quarantine area to be detained for purposes of examination or inspection at any place which is specified by him or her in the order.
- (d) Cause to be destroyed all animals or property which may be found within the area that are affected with the disease, infestation, or condition or which have been so exposed as to be dangerous to themselves or other animals.
- (e) Require a proper disposal to be made of the hide and carcass of any animal which is destroyed.
- (f) Adopt and enforce all necessary regulations for cleaning and disinfecting any premises or property where the disease, infestation, or condition exists or has existed by treatment, disposal, or otherwise, and such other regulations as he may deem necessary to eradicate the disease and to prevent its dissemination.

9573. A quarantine shall not be established by one county or city against another county or city on account of the existence of any disease or condition subject to the authority of the State Veterinarian pursuant to Section 9562 or 9569.

9592. The state may contribute toward the payment for the animal or property destroyed if either of the following occurs:

- (a) The United States agrees to share equally in the payment.
- (b) The State Veterinarian finds that the failure to dispose of the animal, animal product, or property would be or would have been detrimental to human or animal health or the welfare of that animal industry.

9593. (a) The value of the animal or property prior to its destruction for which contribution is made pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 9592 shall be determined by an appraisal process agreed upon by the secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture and the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.
(b) The value of the animal or property prior to its destruction for which contribution is made pursuant to Section 9592 shall be expeditiously determined by the secretary in consultation with the affected industry.
(c) Nothing in this provision shall be construed to require appraisal or payment before destruction is carried out.

9563. It is unlawful for any person to move or allow to be moved any of the animals, food product from animals, vehicles, farm equipment, farm products, or other materials that are subject to restrictions established pursuant to Section 9562 or 9569 unless that person has first obtained authorization from the State Veterinarian.

9564. If it is necessary to restrict the movements of animals pursuant to Section 9562, the State Veterinarian may fix and proclaim the boundaries of a quarantine area in lieu of separate, individual orders issued to each owner pursuant to Section 9562. While the boundaries are in force, it is unlawful for any person to move or allow to be moved any such animals from or within the boundaries of the quarantine area, unless that person is authorized to do so by the State Veterinarian.

9570. If the State Veterinarian invokes Section 9562, and the importation of animals, animal products, or other property from any state, territory, or foreign country may transmit, carry or disseminate the illness, infection, pathogen, contagion, toxin, or condition designated pursuant to Section 9562, the State Veterinarian shall prescribe the conditions, if any, under which these animals,

animal products, or property may be imported into this state.

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UNITED STATES CODE
TITLE 21--FOOD AND DRUGS
CHAPTER 4--ANIMALS, MEATS, AND MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

SUBCHAPTER II--IMPORTATION OF CATTLE AND QUARANTINE

Sec. 103. Importation, except at quarantine ports, prohibited; slaughter of infected animals; appraisal; payment - The importation of all animals described in this subchapter into any port in the United States, except such as may be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as quarantine stations, is prohibited. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be slaughtered such of the animals named in this subchapter as may be, under regulations prescribed by him, adjudged to be infected with any contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals. The value of animals so slaughtered as being so exposed to infection but not infected may be ascertained by agreement of the Secretary of Agriculture and the owners thereof if practicable; otherwise, by the appraisal by two persons familiar with the character and value of such property, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision, if they agree, shall be final; otherwise, the Secretary of Agriculture shall decide between them, and his decision shall be final. The amount of the value thus ascertained shall be paid to the owner thereof out of money in the Treasury appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but no payment shall be made for any animal imported in violation of the provisions of this subchapter. If any animal subject to quarantine according to the provisions of this subchapter are brought into any port of the United States where no quarantine station is established, the collector of such port shall require the same to be conveyed, by the vessel on which they are imported or are found to the nearest quarantine station, at the expense of the owner.

SUBCHAPTER III--PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF CONTAGION

Sec. 114a. Control and eradication of diseases; cooperation of States and farmers' associations; purchase and destruction of diseased animals; "State" defined - The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate any communicable diseases of livestock or poultry, including, but not limited to, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related hog diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the payment of claims growing out of destruction of animals (including poultry), and of materials, affected by or exposed to any such disease, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe and collect fees to recover the costs of carrying out the provisions of this section which relate to veterinary diagnostics. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

Sec. 123. Quarantine - The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to quarantine by regulation any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that any animals or live poultry in such State or Territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of livestock or poultry or that the contagion of any such disease exists or that vectors which may disseminate any such disease exist in such State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 134a. Seizure, quarantine, and disposal of livestock or poultry to guard against introduction or dissemination of communicable disease

(a) Authority of Secretary - The Secretary, whenever he deems it necessary in order to guard against the introduction or dissemination of a communicable disease of livestock or poultry, may seize, quarantine, and dispose of, in a reasonable manner taking into consideration the nature of the disease and the necessity of

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such action to protect the livestock or poultry of the United States: (1) any animals which he finds are moving or are being handled or have moved or have been handled in interstate or foreign commerce contrary to any law or regulation administered by him for the prevention of the introduction or dissemination of any communicable disease of livestock or poultry; (2) any animals which he finds are moving into the United States, or interstate, and are affected with or have been exposed to any communicable disease dangerous to livestock or poultry; and (3) any animals which he finds have moved into the United States, or interstate, and at the time of such movement were so affected or exposed.

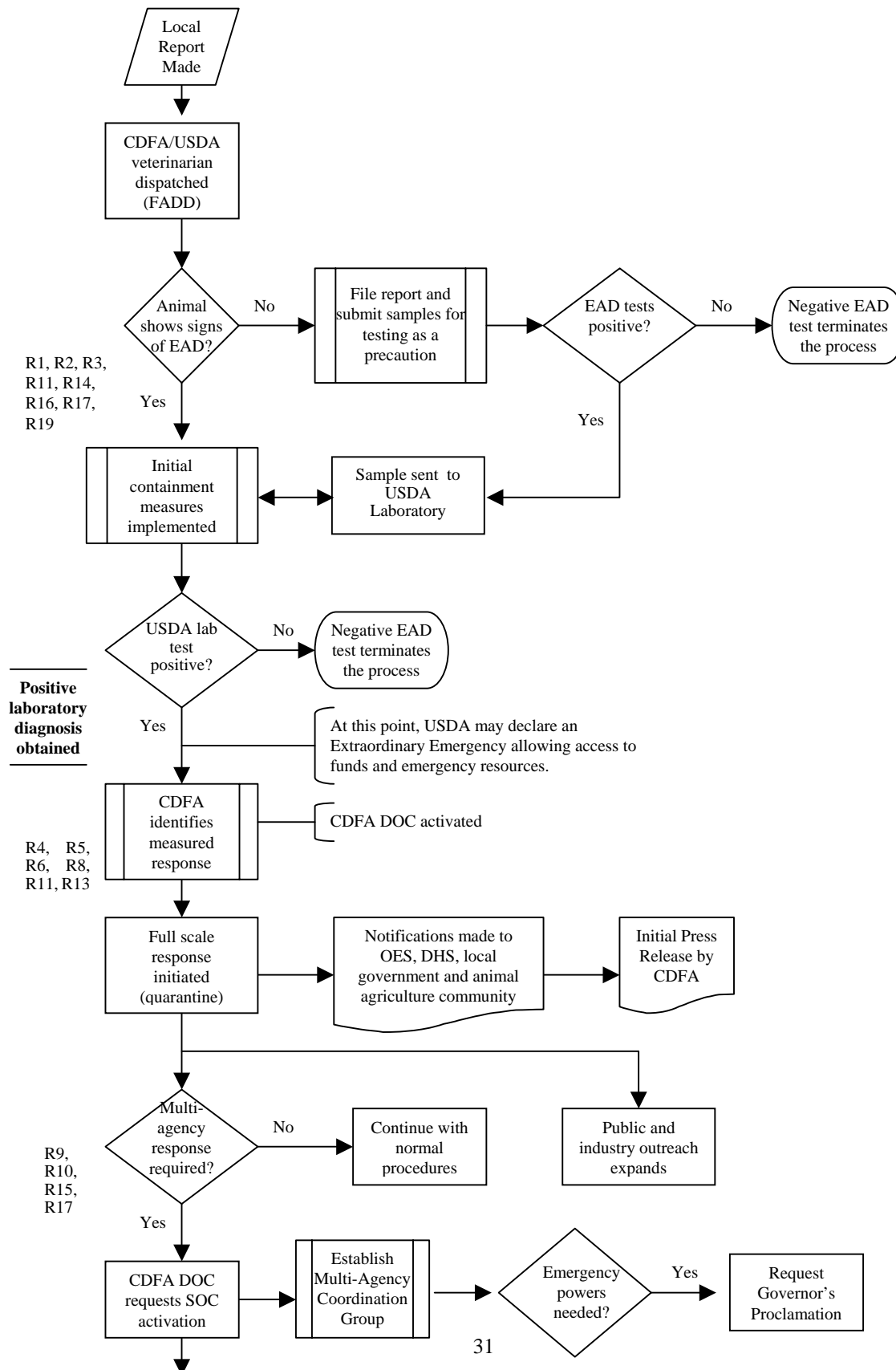
(b) Determination of extraordinary emergency due to dangerous communicable disease; seizure, quarantine, and disposal of animals; action authorized only if adequate measures not taken by State or other jurisdiction; notice to State or other jurisdiction - Whereas the existence of any dangerous, communicable disease of livestock or poultry, such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or European fowl pest, on any premises in the United States would constitute a threat to livestock and poultry of the Nation and would seriously burden interstate and foreign commerce, whenever the Secretary determines that an extraordinary emergency exists because of the outbreak of such a disease anywhere in the United States, and that such outbreak threatens the livestock or poultry of the United States, he may seize, quarantine, and dispose of, in such manner as he deems necessary or appropriate, any animals in the United States which he finds are or have been affected with or exposed to any such disease and the carcasses of any such animals and any products and articles which he finds were so related to such animals as to be likely to be a means of disseminating any such disease: Provided, That action shall be taken under this subsection only if the Secretary finds that adequate measures are not being taken by the State or other jurisdiction. The Secretary shall notify the appropriate official of the State or other jurisdiction before any action is taken in any such State or other jurisdiction pursuant to this subsection.

(c) Notice to owner to quarantine or to dispose of animal, carcass, product, or article; action on failure to comply; costs - The Secretary in writing may order the owner of any animal, carcass, product, or article referred to in subsection (a) or (b) of this section, or the agent of such owner, to maintain in quarantine, and to dispose of such animal, carcass, product, or article in such manner as the Secretary may direct pursuant to authority vested in him by such subsections. If such owner or agent fails to do so after receipt of such notice, the Secretary may take action as authorized by said subsections (a) and (b) and recover from such owner or agent the reasonable costs of any care, handling, and disposal incurred by the Secretary in connection therewith. Such costs shall not constitute a lien against the animals, carcasses, products, or articles involved. Costs collected under this section shall be credited to the current appropriation for carrying out animal disease control activities of the Department.

(d) Compensation of owner; fair market value; payments from State or other source; availability of funds - Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretary shall compensate the owner of any animal, carcass, product, or article destroyed pursuant to the provisions of this section. Such compensation shall be based upon the fair market value as determined by the Secretary, of any such animal, carcass, product, or article at the time of the destruction thereof. Compensation paid any owner under this subsection shall not exceed the difference between any compensation received by such owner from a State or other source and such fair market value of the animal, carcass, product, or article. Funds in the Treasury available for carrying out animal disease control activities of the Department of Agriculture shall be used for carrying out this subsection.

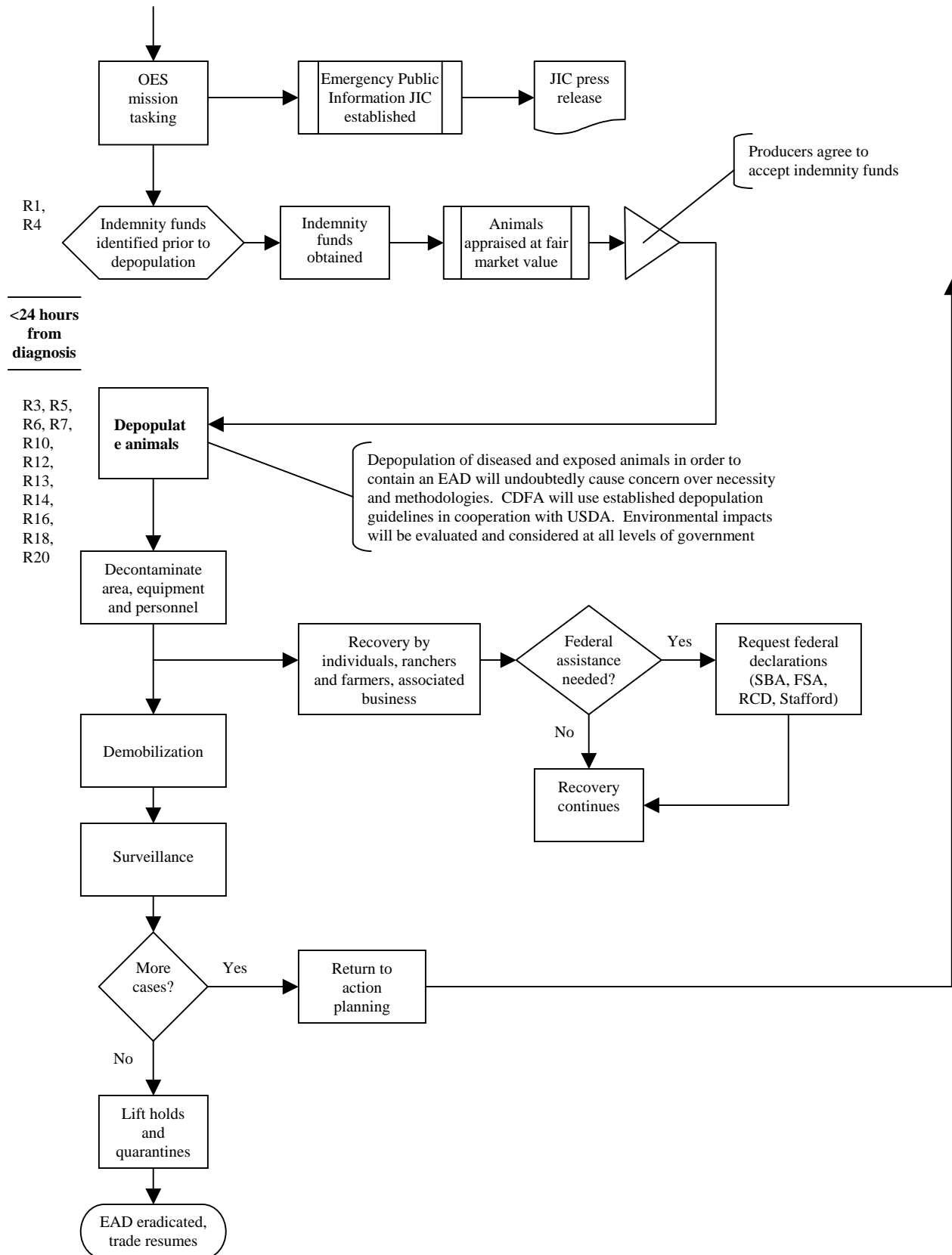
(e) Restriction on payment of compensation in cases of violation of law or regulation - No such payment shall be made by the Secretary for any animal, carcass, product, or article which has been moved or handled by the owner thereof or his agent knowingly in violation of a law or regulation administered by the Secretary for the prevention of the interstate dissemination of the communicable disease, for which the animal, carcass, product, or article was destroyed or a law or regulation for the enforcement of which the Secretary enters or has entered into a cooperative agreement for the control and eradication of such disease, or for any animal which has moved into the United States contrary to such law or regulation administered by the Secretary for the prevention of the introduction of a communicable disease of livestock or poultry.

ATTACHMENT 4
APPENDIX FROM “CALIFORNIA RESPONSE TO FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE”
FLOWCHART OF ANTICIPATED ACTIONS AND ASSOCIATED RESPONSE MATRIX



ATTACHMENT 4

Emergency Animal Disease Response Flowchart and Matrix



ATTACHMENT 4

Emergency Animal Disease Response Flow Chart and Matrix

	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
R1	Farmers/Ranchers/ allied industries: educate on how to prevent, detect, stop outbreaks	Out Reach Programs, classes, publications, town meetings, etc	CDFA, USDA, Private Organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), Local Vets, Local Ag Commissioner	Under the Joint State- Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and F&Ag Code sec. 407, 9562 <u>et seq.</u>	Ensure media are coordinated for these efforts. Ensure all industry advisory groups and University Extension are contacted for distribution of information
R2	Farmers/Ranchers: Quarantine Animals and / or area	CDFA Representative issues "quarantine" orders, notify local agencies, issue public notice, USDA,	CDFA, USDA, Industry organizations, Private Organizations (4H, FFA, etc.), Local Vets, Local Ag Commissioner, OES, Local public safety, local health agency, animal rescue organizations	Under the Joint State- Federal Cooperative Agreement (1974) and CA, Vet's authority- animals or food products from animals, F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). Note: includes power to Order recall and shipping out of state or halting at border. Area Quarantine authority under 9564.	Might also include support from state DHS if zoonotic (infectious to humans). The State Veterinarian has broad quarantine authority in animal health emergency management and food safety incidents.
R3	Restrict Movement of animals	Quarantine; Zonal restrictions; Depopulation orders; Environment; Decontamination of premises; Push Package	Local government and law enforcement auth.; CHP; OES; USDA; CDFA; private contractors; CCC; CalTrans; CalEPA; USEPA: "Red Books" (Local animal control has a minor role.)	Intrastate Prior to and After Outbreak in California: State Vet- F&Ag Code sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9564, 9569. ----- USDA does not have intrastate movement restriction authority within the State, unless obtained through a long legal process.	
R4	Farmers/Ranchers and support industry: Financial loss	Reimbursement, loans, insurance, indemnification, compensation, etc.	CDFA, USDA, SBA (can not assist farmers/ranchers at all, but may be available to others in their support industry, such as meat packing companies, trucking companies, slaughter houses, etc.)	F&Ag Code sec. 9591 thru 9593. F&Ag Code sec. 9562, 9592 and 9593 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). ---OES needs to find SBA authorities (Stafford Act?)	Farmers and ranchers must be compensated at fair market value before animals can be seized or destroyed. In rare cases, USDA may condemn property if it is easier to destroy it than decontaminate. USDA reimbursement does not cover business interruption or decontamination costs. It is critical to have adequate funds available for this process within the first week of operations in order to control the situation.
R5	Farmers: Need to "Depopulate" animals	Depopulation Orders, Push Packets, Mutual Aid response, commandeering	CDFA, OES, CHP, CaNG, CCC, other state agencies, local agencies, local Vets, local Ag commissioners	USDA has authority for condemnations. State Vet's Authority- F&Ag Code sec. 9569 and 9562 - as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing	A check does not have to be handed to the owner, but an appraisal must be completed by an appraiser (a State or Federal employee using agreed upon standards and formulas) and then signed

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				with sec. 1301).	by the owner. It may take a day or days for the producer to accept the appraisal(s) based on their consultation with other experts and financiers. The animals can then be destroyed with the understanding that the producer will be compensated later. Feedlots can be appraised fairly quickly, possibly in a day. Dairies, however, could take a up to a week to appraise the value of the entire herd. CDFA District staff and CDFA HQ will need to develop contract agreements with the appraisers in a timely manner from the currently existing list of active appraisers.
R6	Environmental concerns	HazMat teams, air and water testing, soil sampling	OES, Cal EPA, EPA, WQCB, Air Quality Districts, local public safety agencies, public health agencies	For CDFA: CEQA Notice of ER followed by review with ER adoption of Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301). USDA depends on local and state approvals for this authority.	This authority does not exist within CDFA or USDA. These approvals need to be developed in advance or the delay at the time may cause extensive financial losses.
R7	Equipment and Supplies	Notification of resources. Mutual aid, purchase and distribution of resources, referral to vendor	Farmers, private contractors, OES, CalTrans, CDFA, USDA, fair grounds, other public authority, DGS.	Provided as needed through the authority of the Emergency Services Act and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement	Resources should be identified and acquired as the situation requires. Pre-identified resource lists and vendors will be valuable. Clearly define at the time who will pick up the costs for the resources--CDFA and USDA may have various agreements and processes to obtain relevant supplies.
R8	Loss of Trade: International and Domestic	Local, state or federal disaster declarations. Unemployment.	CDFA, OES, FEMA, SBA, USDA; Insurance sources; EDD; CHHS; DIR; Bus. Trans. & Housing; Trade & Commerce.	The OIE, an international organization, will be heavily involved with international trade restrictions related to an EAD outbreak. USDA and CDFA would provide the legal authority for intra and inter-state commerce.	Regional surveillance is critical from the onset in order to ensure other US market sources (e.g., Texas, Florida, etc.) and other parts of California (free zones) are not restricted from trade, and to provide early detection of EAD. The use of law enforcement and lab resources will be critical during this activity.
R9	Reduced Tourism	Public outreach and education, public notices, commercials, financial assistance	PIO's, Local Chamber of Commerce, League of Cities, State Chamber of Commerce, other state, SBA (economic loss programs), and local agencies involved w/ tourism		The development of reasonable and relevant recommendations for the movement of people in order to focus on effective bio-security methodologies.
R10	Movement of people	Notification of all tour operators. Zonal	Local law enforcement; CHP; Trade & Comm.	Limited authority F&Ag 9569. When zoonotics	The general public will be notified of restrictions, if

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	Impacts	Response	Involved Agencies	Legal Authority	Comments
		restrictions.	Agency; CalTrans; Media	involved, the County or City Health Officer has the authority to quarantine people and restrict their movement under California's Health and Safety Code.	restrictions are justified based on the status of the EAD outbreak. The public should be assured which normal activities may or may not impact their personal health and safety.
R11	Biological Terrorism	Initial response to mitigate; followed by investigation, enforcement, and prosecution.	As defined by FBI, FEMA and OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	CDFA is involved with consequence management, which is outlined in other CDFA response for EAD. Veterinarian actions do not change because it is a terrorism event. DHS may take a major role with CDFA if it is proven to be a zoonotic disease involved as the result of a bio-terrorism act.
R12	Protestors	Public outreach and education, Crowd control measures, transportation. Mutual aid.	PIO's, Local health; DHS; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES	Various State and Federal Criminal Codes.	Communicate with mainstream animal welfare organizations early on to brief and inform about them about the EAD response process. Ensure them that established, considered processes are being followed to be as humane as possible during the outbreak. Law enforcement needs to be available to respond to public protest or other activities. This may also require increased security at CDFA and USDA facilities during the EAD response.
R13	Public Anxiety	Public outreach and education	PIO's, Local mental health; DHS; CaDMH; local law enforcement; CHP; CNG; OES		Mental health professionals should be available, and professional risk communicators.
R14	Public Health/Occupational Safety	Decontamination of personnel, public outreach and education. Mutual aid, vector control.	Local health org. and hospitals; DHS; USDHHS; OES; Cal. Grocer's Assn., Cal OSHA		Hospitals and other health resources should have updated information, especially for zoonotics. This is also important to prevent the public and workers from being harmed by overexposure to materials for decontamination.
R15	Exclusion of Imports	Intensify customs inspections and CDFA permit restrictions.	U.S. Customs; USDA; CDFA	State Vet: Animals/animal products... F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9569,9570 animal/animal products/other property Commercial Feed F&Ag	This is USDA's role, but State resources may be used to assist federal agencies in restriction activities.

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				Sec. 15021 and 15073	
R16	Public Communication and Notification	Notification of public. Government control and management of operations.	Public Information Officers w/ OES, DHS, CDFA, Trade & Comm.; Media	F&Ag Code Sec. 401 & 407.	EDIS, EAS, RIMS, DHS (RHEACTS), OSPR? and other resources should be identified for specific communication needs
R17	Wildlife	Testing; Depopulation	DFG; US Fish and Wildlife, USDA, US Dept Interior; local law enforcement; CDFA.	F&G Code	Critical: wild animals may be disease carriers.
R18	Air, Land and Water Quality	Water treatment, air quality treatment measures, and burial controls	CalSWQCB; Cal Resources; USEPA; local authorities; Integrated Waste Management, OES.	CEQA and state and federal air and water quality laws.	Standing Order #8 may be implemented to waive state regulations (but this does not waive federal standards). Agreements on disposal of massive amounts of carcasses needed to be agreed upon ahead of time, including transportation strategies and sites.
R19	Outbreak in Another State or Mexico	Transport restrictions, increased inspections, product quarantine, and product restrictions/ exclusions	CDFA, USDA, Local Ag Commissions, County Ag Inspectors	F&Ag Code Sec. 9562 as implemented by Title 3 CCR, Div. 2, Ch 7, Article 3 (commencing with sec. 1301), 9570.	Surveillance will be increased, especially at the border for live animals and animal products. Animal movement would be banned at the border. Additional law enforcement support will be needed for staffing all the roads without Border Stations. This will mean operating the Border Stations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Dog teams from CDFA can also be used to assist in these efforts.
R20	First responder stress (FADD, veterinarians, law enforcement, disaster workers)	Critical incident stress management	CADMH, Employee Assistance Programs, county mental health, CISM teams	Stafford Act if Presidential declaration occurs & IA is authorized	Planned for and conducted by mental health professionals

ATTACHMENT 5

Acronyms

AG	Attorney General
AHB	Animal Health Branch
AHB – VIC	Animal Health Branch – Veterinarian-in-Charge
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
APHIS – EOC	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services – Emergency Operation Center
ASER	Agricultural Security Emergency Response
BSE	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CaDMH	California Department of Mental Health
CAHFS	California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalOSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalTrans	California Transportation Department
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDMH	California Department of Mental Health
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHHS	County Health and Human Services
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CNG	California National Guard
CSU	California State University
DGS	Department of General Services
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Health Services
DISB	Disease Investigations and Surveillance Branch
DOC	Department Operations Center
DHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
EAD	Emergency animal disease
EAS	Employee Assistance Services Program
EDD	Employment Development Department
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Systems
EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulations
ER	Emergency Response
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDB	Food and Drug Branch
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFA	Future Farmers of America

FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSIS	Food Safety Inspection Services
F&Ag	Food and Agricultural
HazMat	Hazardous Material
IA	Indian Affairs
ICP	Incident Command Post
JIC	Joint Information Center
MDL	Microbial Disease Laboratory
NDAA	Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OA	Operational Area
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OSPR	Office of Spill Prevention and Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RIMS	Response Information Management System
SBA	Small Business Association
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SITREP	Situation Report
SOC	State Operations Center
SVM	School of Veterinary Medicine
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UC	University of California
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDA-AVIC	United States Department of Agriculture – Area Veterinarian-in-Charge
USDA- ERT	United States Department of Agriculture – Early Response Team
USDA- READEO	United States Department of Agriculture – Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VRDL	Viral and Rickettsial Diseases Laboratory
VS	Veterinary Services
WQCB	Water Quality Control Board (regional)